Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1810. 2700.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,

For 1810.

For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single one.

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing SCHOONER
General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG
PRESAGE,

Well found and nearly new, burthen 1500 barrels, laying at M'Clean's wharf. For terms apply to

Tenny & Ober, or
Daniel M'Clean.

Landing from the above vessel, and for sale,
13 hhds. COFFEE,
40 bags COCOA, and
3 puncheons RUM.

Tenny & Ober.

January 12.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque
George William,
Burthen 160 tons,
STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,
118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hysen and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.
The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

TO RENT,

A handsome convenient two story Brick Dwelling House, with out houses complete, and garden situate on Patrick between King and Prince-streets.

ALSO,

A convenient two story Frame House on the Mall. Apply to

Isaac Gibson.

January 15.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by

James Kennedy, Sen.

A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government; including a view of the Taxation of the French Empire—by an American recently returned from Europe.

ALSO,

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children—by Maria Edgeworth.

January 12. eo3w

A FEW HOGSHEADS
First quality Molasses,
FOR SALE BY
Robert Anderson.

January 18.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
53 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
50 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Coguiac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3 d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 12th inst. a Negro Man slave named *BILL*—he calls himself *Bill Payne*, belonging to the subscriber, living in Charles county, state of Maryland. The said slave is a house servant, waits and drives a carriage very well; he is 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, small face, handsome lively eyes, is very fond of strong liquor, plays on the fiddle—had on and took with him one suit of blue nankeens, a dark cloth coat and overalls, two jackets of Bennett's cord, two India cotton shirts, one with ruffles, one pair of good boots, one hat half worn, and sundry other wearing apparel, not sufficiently known to be well described. The said slave took a fiddle with him, and it is expected that he intends to go to Frederick Town (Maryland). The above reward will be paid for securing the said slave in any public jail, and reasonable charges if brought to me in Charles county.

Priscilla H. Courts.

January 23.

☞ FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few firkins Butter from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24.

☞ Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of *Sebastian Spring Tavern*, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23. d

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, a GREY MARE, with saddle, bridle, martingale, collar, and saddle bags—it is supposed she was rode off by some person and turned loose. She is 14 hands high, is crest fallen, has a bob tail, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers her to the Printer hereof shall receive the above reward and if brought back with the saddle, bridle, &c. shall receive the sum of Ten Dollars.

January 25. 2t

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle;

115 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

January 8.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS.
Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 2, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garret's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 30.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF MR. MADISON UNVEILED.

NO. IX.

Mr. Smith's misrepresentations of Mr. Jackson's letters, continued:—And some remarks upon the principles pretended to be set up by Great-Britain against the United States.

WE pass now to the examination of the *last charge* preferred by Mr. Smith against Mr. Jackson:

"That he had been instructed to *insist* upon the three conditions of Mr. Canning, which had been deen declared by our government inadmissible."

As this charge is still persevered in, and as it is made the chief cause of complaint against the British nation, it is of great importance to ascertain whether Mr. Jackson was directed to persevere in these claims; recollecting, however, that there is abundant evidence that our government authorized Great Britain in the *first* instance to expect they would be conceded.

Mr. Jackson in his first letter of October 9th, in answer to this charge explicitly declares, "That he was not authorized to *renew these proposals* which had been found to be unacceptable to us, and that he could not have made *such a proposal* inasmuch as it would be *inconsistent* with his other declaration, that he was not instructed to make *any proposal whatever* on this subject, but to await the propositions which our cabinet might see fit to make Great Britain." Mr. Smith in his answer to this positive and explicit, clear and unambiguous declaration, that Mr. Jackson was *not directed* to persevere in these claims, replies, "That he *perceives* that any agreement on this subject *must include* a satisfaction on the part of the U. S. to relinquish the trade with the enemies colonies even in branches not hitherto interrupted by British orders for capture, and also a sanction to the enforcing of an act of Congress by the British navy." Mr. Smith adds, "That a known determination on the part of his Britannic majesty to adhere to such extraordinary pretensions *would* preclude the hope of success in the negociation."

It is impossible to conceive a more *palpable contradiction*, or a more unfair representation; and one can hardly conceive any other motive for such conduct than the wish to produce, not only a collision with Great Britain but a prejudice in the minds of the uninformed part of the people of the United States.

Mr. Jackson would have been justified in replying to this insult in warm and intemperate language; but he did not lose sight of the dignity of his office, and the interests of both countries to preserve a good understanding. To this flat contradiction he modestly replied, in his letter of October 23d—

"That his government ordered him *not to renew* proposals which have been already declared here to be unacceptable but to receive and discuss proposals on the part of the U. States and eventually to conclude a convention between the two countries. It is not of course intended to call upon me to state as a *preliminary to negotiation*, what is the whole extent of those instructions."

From this mild and temperate answer it follows, that he was not instructed to insist upon the offensive conditions, but that he had a full power to conclude a treaty, of which though he could not *before hand state the utmost* limits, yet it was fairly to be inferred they were *far short of the conditions* which had been declared offensive, and upon which he was not authorized to insist.

So far we have unequivocal proof of the anxiety of Great Britain to close with *us upon any terms*; and this disclosure of her disposition, and of the full powers of Mr. Jackson to conclude a final adjustment of differences, produced the very laconic and insulting letter from Mr. Smith, which put an end to the conferences.

In answer to the *second solemn asseveration* of Mr. Jackson, that Great Britain insisted on no conditions which our government had deemed inadmissible, Mr. Smith replies on the 1st Nov.—

"That it is understood that his majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensable conditions an entire relinquishment of the colonial trade, and also a permission to the British navy to aid in the executing a law of Congress."

This it has been shewn was absolutely false; and one would naturally expect to find no small degree of temper in Mr. Jackson's reply—but he cautiously abstained from imitating the indecorous example of Mr. Smith: Reciting therefore, at large this offensive clause in Mr. Smith's letter says—

"This same statement is contained in your letter of the 9th instant, and *represented* as the substance of our previous conferences. In my answer, I took the liberty of shewing that such a supposition was erroneous, and I have *looked in vain* to my letter of the 23d to find any suggestions of that nature. I believe, therefore, that by reference to my two letters you will find that the *statement now again* brought forward is contained in neither of them, that it *made no part* of my conversations with you, and that I have *in no way* given room to suppose that I ever made such a statement at all."

Our language, though remarkable for its strength, does not furnish the means of a more direct and possible denial of a charge—and one would have supposed it impossible for any man, with honest views, to persist in it after such unequivocal declarations. But Mr. Smith and Madison have disappointed us; they rely more upon the folly and blindness of their partizans than one could have conceived to be possible.

In spite of all this evidence we are still told, with the most unparalleled indelicacy, that Mr. Jackson was directed to persist in pretensions, which our government had repeatedly declared to be inadmissible.

In reviewing the whole correspondence, we discover this to be the result, that Mr. Jackson was *not* authorised to insist upon the conditions stated in Mr. Canning's letter, although they were known to have been previously agreed to by our own officers; that on the contrary he was ordered to receive our proposals and *fully empowered* by special authority to conclude a treaty on such terms as should be mutually advantageous; and further, that the events of the war had rendered the conditions stated in Mr. Canning's letter less important to both parties, and therefore it was to be expected that Great Britain would more readily consent to *modify them*. All this is stated by the British minister; and altho' from our reception of all former proposals he could not see any benefit, nor could he be expected to state beforehand the full extent of his instructions, yet from what he intimates it is unavoidably to be presumed he was directed to agree to something more agreeable to us than the former conditions.

It was precisely the discovery of this *full power* and of this disposition to concession, which produced Mr. Jackson's dismissal. Let any impartial man peruse this whole correspondence, and he will find an invariable disposition to seek an occasion of collision on the part of our cabinet, and as sedulous a desire on the part of Mr. Jackson to avoid it. One thing he must particularly notice, that although Mr. Jackson's insinuations (if any man can discover them) must be found in the early part of the correspondence, yet there was not the slightest intimation of discontent on our part until Mr. Jackson's letter of the 23d of October disclosing his full powers and removing every possible obstacle to a final, full and satisfactory adjustment.

It is then proved, that the sharp, irritating *introductory letter* of our secretary of state, comprising four articles of charge against the British minister, was perfectly refuted in the subsequent correspondence; but notwithstanding the British minister's allegations they were offensively adhered to. I anticipate that those outrageous partizans who exclusively arrogate to themselves the virtue of patriotism, will here interrupt me by saying, that the declarations of our ministers are more to be relied upon by a True American than that of "*Copenhagen Jackson.*" I grant every thing on this subject to national prejudice; I agree, which is as much as can be asked of me, that on an indifferent subject, Mr. Jackson, though supported by *fact and evidence*, is not to be credited by an American patriot in opposition to Mr. Smith unsupported by *any* proof; but still I most humbly contend for the peace of our country, for the avoidance of the horrors of war, that where the point of *discordance* consists in what are or are not the *pretensions upon which Mr. Jackson does insist*, that his declaration solemnly repeated as to the *extent of his pretensions* is *conclusive evidence* of those pretensions.

We shall now state one or two other instances of Mr. Smith's offensive, and as far as we can see unprovoked harsh ness, towards Mr. Jackson, the representative of his Britannic majesty.

Mr. Smith, most unaptly and unfortunately, had cited a case from Vattel, to shew that Great Britain had no right to reject the arrangement with Mr. Erskine.—That case was, unhappily most directly against *our side:* It went to prove, that "where a bargain was made by a minister in virtue of *full powers* it could not be rejected without *solid and weighty* reasons."

Mr. Jackson turned *both* parts of this quotation against Mr. Smith, and with unanswerable force:—

1st. That Mr. Erskine had not as Mr. Vattel supposes in his quotation, *full powers.*

2dly. That his majesty had *solid and weighty* reasons for the rejection—to wit, the total violations of *instructions*—the failure to obtain any of the conditions or objects expected by the agreement.

How does Mr. Smith reply to these forcible objections? By a sarcasm which partakes as much of temper as of weakness—"I understand, sir, (says he to Mr. Jackson) for the *first time*, that you object to Mr. Erskine's want of *full powers.* If that be an objection, the same applies to yourself, and we ought not to have heard you as long as we have done, because you have exhibited no *full powers.*

This was an admission of the principle; for if it had been true that a minister plenipotentiary *ex officio* had a right in all cases to bind his sovereign, it would have been the most natural, the most perfect, and certainly a less insulting answer.

But Mr. Smith's reply was defective on *another* ground, as proved by the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, cited by me in a former number: For though a *full* power is requisite to *conclude and sign*, yet a general letter of credence is sufficient to negociate. Thus in common life we are satisfied to make a bargain with a *reputed attorney*, but when we come to take the deed or contract, we require and we examine the letter of attorney—In this case Mr. Jackson was only paving the way to a treaty: It was therefore premature and indecorous to demand his powers: It was still more than that to demand them in so taunting a manner; but, what is still worse, Mr. Jackson declares that he had *long before* this verbally stated to Mr. Smith that he possessed such full powers. To these very irritating remarks of Mr. Smith's, which one would have expected would have roused the utmost resentment of a *haughty man*, as Mr. Jackson has been represented by our democrats, he *calmly* replied, in his letter of the 4th of November—

"That he was surprised at the transition by which it appeared to Mr. Smith that this part of the subject was connected with the authority empowering him to negociate with Mr. Smith. It will not, (says Mr. Jackson) escape your recollection that I informed you, at a very early period, that in addition to the *usual credential letter* his Majesty had been pleased to invest me with a full power under the great seal of his kingdom for the express purpose of concluding a treaty of convention. *I well remember your* testifying your satisfation at the circumstance; and I now add, that whenever it suits your convenience I am ready to exchange my *full power* against that with which you shall be provided for the progress of the negociation."

Thus we see that the lacerating taunt of Mr. Smith, was not only an unprovoked, but in face of a positive knowledge, that Mr. Jackson was furnished with special and plenary powers.

One would imagine that it would be impossible, in a free country, a country enjoying the privileges of the press, for a minister to question, after such a declaration, Mr. Jackson's powers, which such minister had a right at the *very moment to demand and examine.* But we shall find that it is more easy to palm off an imposture in this enlightened country, than we could imagine; and the result of this affair will shew, that even when detected, its effects on the authors of it, will not be perceptible, unless it be to raise them in the estimation of their devoted partizans.

After this offer of Mr. Jackson *to shew his full powers*, Mr. Smith says in his letter to Mr. Pinkney, of Nov. 22,

"That although Mr. Jackson had given us to understand that the ordinary credentials, *such alone* as he delivered, could not bind his government, on such a case, his proposal had neither been preceded by, nor accompanied with the exhibition of other commission or full power."

In this paragraph two ideas are endeavored to be conveyed—

1st. That Mr. Jackson's objection to Mr. Erskine's ordinary credentials as the foundation of a treaty, was an *unfounded* one, although Mr. Smith and Mr. Madison must know that it was perfectly correct and supported by our own conduct in the case of Mr. Hammond.

2dly. That Mr. Jackson really had no other power because he had not exhibited any.

If any man, after reading the above, can find any means of getting rid of a direct and indecent contradiction, we shall for the honor of our Cabinet, be happy to see them pointed out.

Amidst these charges of perfidy and falsehood, advanced so liberally against the British Cabinet and Minister, one loses sight of a great number of offensive and rude suggestions. It would hardly be worth our time and the public patience to notice the strong and offensive paragraph which notified Mr. Jackson of his indiscoverable and indiscribable offence; but there is one sentence which, for the honor of our country, I hope, (since one will be able) will explain differently from its apparent meaning. In Mr. Smith's letter (page 81, of the printed documents) he thus writes to Mr. Pinkney—

"You will perceive that throughout the early stages of the correspondence, this case (that of the Chesapeake) was in some respects *improperly confounded* with, in other *improperly seperated from that* of the Orders in Council."

Now, in the name of candor, what course was Mr. Jackson to take? If he *connected it with the Orders in Council* it was *impropre*:—If he *seperated it from them*, he was equally in fault. Is it not then clear that Mr. Jackson could not satisfy our government at any rate? This we have long known, and this the present documents prove beyond all contradiction.—They who run, may read it—and even the *blind* may perceive it.

We have now finished this part of our subject—and we flatter ourselves redeemed the pledge we had given to the public. It is obvious from what has been said, that Great Britain adhered to no offensive propositions in relation to her Orders in Council: That those orders rest, as they always have done, on ground which our own government have admitted to be correct in principle; that of retaliation on her enemy: That G. Britain was willing to repeal them on the terms which her minister assured her were *proposed* by us: That finding we would not admit them, she will not renew or insist upon them—that Mr. Jackson's reasoning upon them in his letters is simply to convince us that they are *not now important* to either *them or us:* And the fair inference is, that when we propose any terms short of them, and yet amounting to a *resistance to the French decrees*, Great Britain will accept them. That she had a right to expect as *much as this* from us is certain, because Mr. Jefferson told Congress, and his party boasted *last year*, that we had made her *such an offer:* Such an offer, however, *never has been made*, and never *will be;* and the discovery that Mr. Jackson will agree to such a *proposal*, is the true reason why the negociation is now broken off.

If then, as it appears, Great Britain does not insist upon any pretensions as conditions for the repeal of the orders in council to which we cannot subscribe; if she places it *simply on the* ground of an effectual resistance to the degrees of France, which we have voted shall not be submitted to, let us examine if there are any other pretensions of her's which should be a barrier to an *accommodation.*

Let us here premise, that in national controversies, where there is neither judge, jury, nor empire, perfect justice is not to be expected. Neither party ought to expect, however they may *claim*, to obtain *every* thing they may deem right. Something ought on both sides to be sacrificed to harmony; and the nation which insists upon the attainment of *all* its pretensions cannot be considered as being honestly desirous of peace.

Mr. Madison tells us that Great Britain in the affair of the Chesapeake insists upon pretensions which had been declared inadmissible. As this is the only point on which Great Britain makes *any pretensions*, or insists on any *conditions*, as we have shewn, and as she most *certainly does in this case* insist on two preliminary points, it is important to see how far they are good causes for hazarding our peace.

1st. She insists, "That in the record of the satisfaction which she shall agree to accept, a memorandum shall be made that our proclamation interdicting the entry of British ships of war, has been repealed."

This Mr. Madison in his covered language entitles, "*a demand that the first step should proceed from us.*"

This is not so. It is now admitted on all sides that the act of the British admiral was unauthorized; and of course his govern-

ment were only responsible for disavowal and reparation.

The law of nature, of nations, of common courtesy, and the common law of the land, all require that in *such a case* a recourse should first be had to the master of the offending servant, and after he refuses to do justice, reprisals may take place.

In this instance we took the reparation into *our own* hands: *We* inflicted the first punishment: *We* deprived Great Britain of her rights; for it was her right to enter our ports so long as her enemy was permitted so to do.

It was pretended that this was a mere measure of precaution: If it were so, it ought to have been revoked as soon as G. Britain declared her disapprobation of the act of her servant. No danger any longer existed any more than at the moment when we suffered the proclamation to expire.

But with Great Britain it was different. It was absolutely impossible for her to *offer any terms* whatever so long as this rod was held *in terrorem* over her head. On *this point* Mr. Rose's mission terminated. And let us ask every man of honor, if compensation was demanded of him for any act of his servant's, whether he would give it, while the complaining party threatened to chastise him?

Between nations this is impossible: And of all the nations in the world, and of all the administrations which ever existed in any nation, ours, one of the most captious, ought to be the last to find fault with this objection.

It is, I confess, truly a *point of honor*, and the only question is, which is right? I admit that neither party which is in the right, ought to sacrifice this point of honor, unless for the sake of preserving peace, which is more interesting than any point of etiquette. But in this case *we can* acknowledge the repeal of the proclamation without dishonor, because *we* never pretended that it was a hostile measure; but on the other hand, G. Britain, who considered it *an insult*, could not agree to treat with us, without a formal acknowledgement of the repeal. But, says Mr. Smith, this adherence to punctilio is the more unreasonable in Great Britain, because it was well known that the proclamation had *expired of itself*. He was, I think, not aware of the natural answer to this, which would have been made if he had not sealed Mr. Jackson's lips, that if the proclamation had *expired*, there could be less reason for *a nation disposed to peace*, to refuse to *note that fact* in the proceedings.—And why this delicacy on the part of Great Britain? Because she could not *compensate* us, so long as the record of so hostile a measure remained against her.

The only other inadmissible pretension of Great Britain which our cabinet urge is,

The reservation of Great Britain, that she will not pay the bounty to such of the sailors wounded in the Chesapeake, nor will she return such of them as she has taken, who may appear to have been deserters *from his majesty's service, or* natural born subjects of his Britannic majesty.

Now without entering into the question so fully settled by the American people that they will not go into a contest for *British sailors*, we would simply remark, that an objection of this sort comes with a very ill grace from a government, one of whose captains last year entered the *British territories*, seized a school-master in the act of giving instruction in a peaceful village, and shot him dead upon the spot, and to which officer, after a *formal* court martial, his sword has been returned with honor. If this does not amount to a *claim of deserters*, we confess we do not know what does.

Public Sale.

At one o'clock, P. M. on SATURDAY the 10th day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the coffee house,

A Lot of Ground on the north side of King street, between Fairfax & Water streets, extending in front on King street 34 feet 4 inches, in depth 90 feet, bounded on the north by Ramsay's alley.

The sale will be made under a deed of trust to the subscriber, and an indisputable title conveyed to the purchaser. A credit of three, six, and 9 months will be allowed on good negotiable notes with an approved endorser. A lien on the property will be retained until payment.

R. I. Taylor.

January 18. 2awts

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick streets.

R. Moss.

January 5. 2aw4w

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

The brig Inca, Mezick, from Sylt, has arrived at Annapolis, bound to Baltimore, came into the Capes on Tuesday 16th inst. the same day spoke a ship from Isle of May, bound to Alexandria.

An unlooked for compliment.—Mr. Porter, in his speech the other day, in favor of the *gag rule*, observed, that, what was generally termed *the minority* in that house, consisted of about forty members; and that at least thirty of whom could speak three hours each, *and sensibly too*, on any subject that might be brought before them. This was a handsome compliment; but by no means unmerited;—there is incontestibly, a majority of *talents* in the minority of *noses*. *Quincy, Randolph, Gardenier, Dana*, &c. we believe, are allowed to command the house better than any of the *majority* who can be marshalled against them. There may be some *wise* heads among this *majority*, as it is called, but there is a lamentable proportion of *logger*-heads, who *sit* there from year to year, on the little salary of a dollar and a half per hour, and excepting the *potent* arguments of *yea* and *nay*, are as sullen and incommunicative as the *statue* over the speaker's chair. When any business, effecting our foreign relations, is before the house, it is quite ludicrous to observe by every look and gesture of these *mumchances*, a blinded and stubborn partiality for one of the belligerents, and a wrath towards the other, hotter than the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. It is a glorious reflection, that they are not altogether allowed, like the hair-brained *Phæton*, the guidance of our political chariot; or we might soon look for consequences as awful as what issued from that indulgence!

One day, at the last session of Congress, we took notice of a pretty boy belonging to this *wise phalanx*, in a *bar room* near the capitol: he was an *odd fish*, of the SMELT species; brought all the way from Georgia; not very *fresh*, but *quite raw*, by the aid of *good spirits*. He being as blue as indigo, unbent perhaps rather more than he would have done, for at *these seasons*, "nature will break forth." "Oh!" says he to a pert looking *Dutchman* who stood by, "I love your very looks, because you are a *Frenchman*,"—giving a most fraternal squeeze of the hand at the same time, "ah! I love your countrymen, the French, inexpressibly!" So do I, says the *Dutchman*, ninety tousand miles off. "Ah! so do I," rejoined the doctor, (being *too blue* to understand what the Dutchman said) "so do I; but do you know that I lived in the city of Paris, *Ap-par-ree*, that's the name, six months, and can't *par ler voo* one word of French? I'm Doctor *Smelt*, called to serve my country two years more, for which I'm very sorry.—Six months in Parree, and not know a word of French; I'm ashamed of it, I'm such a dear lover of the country." Oh dat vas because you vas above all dese little grovelling accomplishments, returned the Dutchman; (repeating a sentence of Dutch at the same time.) "I can't, I can't answer you, I can't speak one word of *French*, though I love you like a brother," said the Doctor.

How extremely degrading! that this enlightened country, as prolific of talents, doubtless, as any in the world, should send such beetle-headed sots, who have not prudence sufficient to conduct *themselves* with decency, to *preside over our destinies*.

Court of Appeals, &c.—On Thursday the house of Delegates passed the *anti-dueling* bill, by a large majority—ayes 122—noes 43.

Both houses have respectively *adhered* (as the technical phrase is) to their propositions on the court of appeals. *The bill is therefore probably lost.* Thus from a misplaced and mischievous economy of 2,500 *dollars*, is a measure rejected which is essential to the correct administration of justice—to the rapid execution of business; to the giving of *decisions* which will be satisfactory to the people, and necessary to fix the interpretation of laws; what a fruitful source of regret and disconsolation!

(Richmond Enquirer.)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 25.*

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

Mr. Milnor spoke after *Mr. Sawyer* last evening against the bill. He was in favor of the 1st, 2d, and 11th sections, but decidedly against the commercial restrictions.

After *Mr. Milnor* sat down, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY.

A communication from the secretary of the treasury, covering a statement of contracts entered into in the year 1809. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dana offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is proper by law to establish permanent regulations, applicable to cases of merchant vessels allowed to arm for defence in voyages which may be permitted to ports of the West Indies, or coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, or the Mediterranean or Baltic sea, and accordingly to provide for the furnishing of such letters of permission or other documentary evidence, as may be proper to manifest the defensive character of the armament allowed; and at the same time by law to require securities for the vessels respetively, that they shall not proceed to any port known to be actually blockaded, nor carry articles contraband of war to the dominion of a belligerent power, nor violate the laws and treaties of the United States, or the rules of public law by the U. States acknowledged, but will observe the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for preventing any such violation, and that satisfaction shall be made for all damages and injuries if any should be committed in contravention thereof. Laid on the table and ordered to printed.

Mr. Poindexter from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported, that an additional judge is necessary in the Mississippi territory, to reside in the county of Madison, [Mr. Poindexter is almost large enough for a judge.]

Mr. M'Kim offered a resolution to call on the secretary of war to state the situation of the arms furnished for the United States from Springfield. Agreed to.

The unfinished business of yesterday was called up.

Mr. Anderson read a short war speech against the bill.

Mr. Van Dyke was against the bill, tho' not for war. He was in favor of the first and second and eleventh sections of the bill, but on account of the commercial regulations he should vote against it.

Mr. Troup, after some prefatory remarks, offered to amend the bill by a new section authorising the President to grant letters of marque and reprisal to any captain of a vessel who might be captured and condemned, under the decrees of France or orders in council of Great Britain.

Some conversation took place on this proposition. Messrs. Tallmadge, Fisk, Bibb, Dana and Smilie against the amendment, Mr. Troup in favor of it. When Mr. Troup withdrew his motion.

Mr. Montgomery moved a new section, the same in substance as the one he offered a few days ago, to authorise the bringing in vessels attempting to evade the provisions of this act, only the present amendment confines the captures to four leagues from the shore.

Mr. Macon was against the amendment, as was Mr. Key. Mr. Key thought the power now purposed to be given to the president to be already in his hands. As it is his duty to see the laws enforced within our own jurisdiction.

Mr. Sheffey was against the amendment.

Mr. Rhea was in favor of the amendment and buzzed a tedious speech against it.

Mr. Eppes spoke in favor of the amendment.

When the question was taken on the amendment, and carried. Ayes 73. Noes 53.

The question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading and carried—Ayes 72—Noes 55.

DIED at Pecatone, in Westmoreland county, on Monday the 20th Nov. 1809, Mrs. *Martha Turberville*, aged 61 years, relict of the late George Turberville, Esq. deceased, of that place.

☞ Printing in all its variety, neatly executed at this office.

☞ CHARITY SERMON.

THE Rev. BISHOP NEALE, of George-Town, will preach a *Charity Sermon* in the Catholic Church of this place, on Sunday next, the 28th instant, when a collection will be made for the benefit of the *POOR, generally*.

The congregation have got their Organ up and in good order—it will on that day accompany the choir.

The trustees of the Catholic congregation have heard with regret of an attempt having been made to circulate a report, that members of other persuasions are debarred the privilege of visiting their church;

They take this opportunity respectfully to invite the members of the different congregations to attend not only on the present occasion, when "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord,"—but at all other times when their church is open.

January 25.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next, will be sold, at the dwelling house of Mr. FAGET, in Fairfax county,

A Negro Man, a Trunk and Fiddle,

Belonging to the estate of John T. Washington, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them forward for settlement,

R. P. Washington.

January 26. d&t

STRONG BEER FOR SALE.

A few barrels of the first quality, made by J. Leonard, Baltimore, of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrels returnable.

JEROME PLUMMER.

January 8. 2awtf

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'y.*

January 4. co

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who shes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. 2aw

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A threestory BRICK WAREHOUSE at the corner of Union and Prince-streets; 28 feet front upon Prince, and 44 feet 4 inches front upon Union-street. Occupied by Jonathan and David Ross.

A HOUSE and LOT occupied by Jacob Leap; this Lot fronts 34 feet 4 inches on Union-street, and 97 feet 8 inches on a 20 feet alley; it will be sold altogether, or divided as may best suit purchasers.

A vacant LOT binding on Duke, Patrick, and Wolf-streets, being one-fourth of a square.

For terms apply to

John Janney.

1 mo. 10. 1awtf

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (MARTINSBURG.)

PRACTISES *in the Inferior and Superior Courts of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, and in the Superior Court of Loudoun.*

December 13. 4awts

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THAT valuable property commonly called *Jones's Point*, now occupied by JOSIAH BROWNING—Also, the *Marsh* and *Hills* adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr. *Stephen Cooke*, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed that JOSIAH BROWNING has committed various depredations on the point, that he has sold the stone which surrounded it and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this honorable traffic, that a perseverance of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

John R. Cooke.

December 16. 1awtf

New Shoe Store.

S. & D. REED,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they have just opened and for sale, in Fairfax street, three doors from King street, a general assortment of ladies, gentlemens, misses, boys and childrens SHOES of every description, particularly selected from the best factories, of the best materials and newest patterns.

☞ Also a quantity of HATS.

January 19. eo6t°

ANTHONY RHODES,

PRINCE-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE,

FACTORY COTTON Yarn of various numbers, for weaving and knitting, American Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays,—Bedticking, Shirting, Sheeting and Diapers, also Cotton Threads of various colors, all at factory prices—Rhode-Island Cheese, Potatoes, Cyder and Apples, by the barrel, Beef and Herrings, per barrel, Mould & dip't Candles, per box, Sugar, per barrel, Curant Wine, per barrel, Cotton, per bale, coarse Cotton Handkerchiefs, per bale or piece—Also a number of Rhode-Island built Moses Boats—Mens and Womens Shoes, and Groceries as usual.

January 9. eo

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8. eots

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. eo3m

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Regiſter.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

Mount-Vernon Fisheries

TO RENT.

THE above FISHERIES will be rented for the ensuing season, or leased if required for a term of years, on very advantageous terms, to any person disposed to take the same. Apply to

Bushrod Washington,
Mount-Vernon; or
Alexander Moore,
of Alexandria

January 10. 3tawsw

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoke streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1w3eots

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late *Robert T. Hooe*, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following *valuable Property*, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hooe* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A L S O,

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and ar half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will b shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30 so

LOUIS BEELER,

CONFECTIONER,

NEAR THE WASHINGTON TAVERN, KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general that he continues to carry on the Confectionary Business in all its branches, in a manner superior to most, and inferior to none in the United States, from his knowledge of the business, having practised in most of the countries in Europe. By giving previous notice, parties can be supplied with Cakes, ornamented in any form. He will dispose of every article in his line, either wholesale or retail, on the most moderate terms.—He has on hand, all kinds of *Confectionaries*: among which are, preserved limes, citrons, orange peel, strawberries, apricots, &c. &c. A large assortment of Martinique Cordial, Wine Bitters, Almonds, Raisins, Currants, Grapes, Oranges, Orange Flower and Rose Water, &c.

All orders will be gratefully received, and executed with particular attention and dispatch.

January 17. eo6t.

N. B. On hand, a few boxes best Spanish Cigars, for retail.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the suscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, | *Isaac Dennison,* AND *Stephen Thorne.*

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000 is	$75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5 000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		245,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.
1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*
1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do. 25th do. 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive
1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do. 40th do. 1000
1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers, shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which wil entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. eots

For Sale or Hire,

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

January 16. edtf

For Sale,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Budloe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stony, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containg about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will however be laid off to suit purchaser.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Farrier, (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porteu's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. Westle Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World. 37 and half cents.

December 7. eotf